



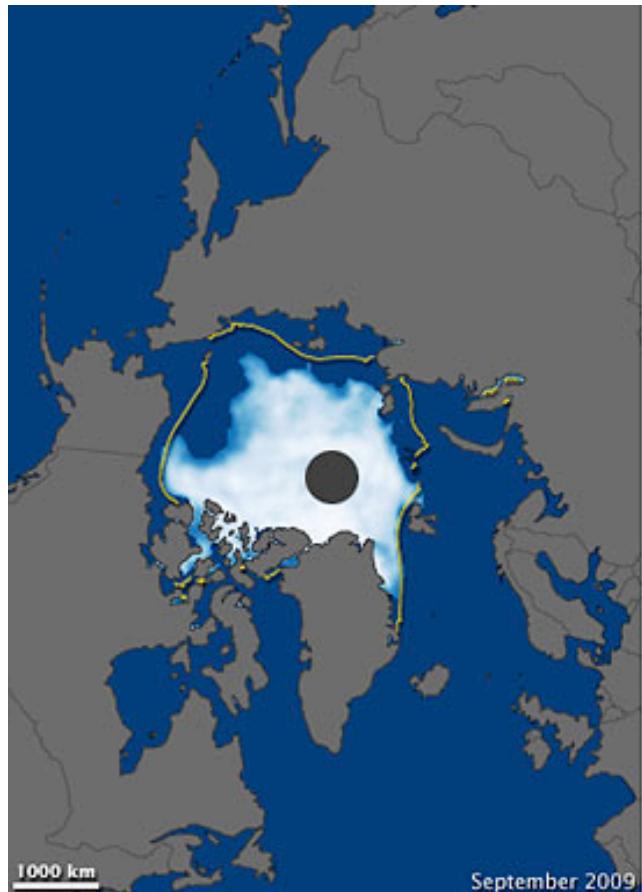
WP4: Profileurs bio-géochimiques en Arctique

*En lien étroit avec la
tâche 2.6 : Disposer d'un profileur opérable
dans les régions arctiques*

Etude de systèmes de détection de glace de mer

Enjeux Scientifiques

Les efflorescences de marge de banquise



September 2009

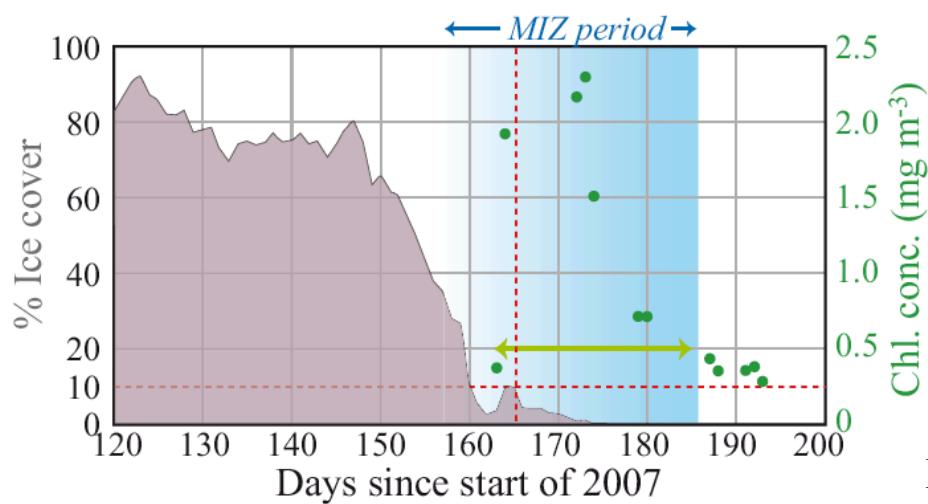


March 2010

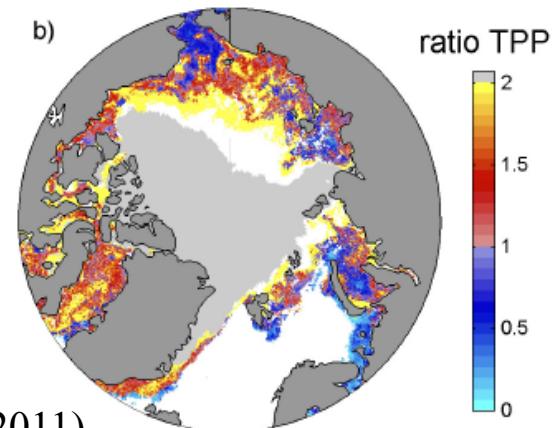
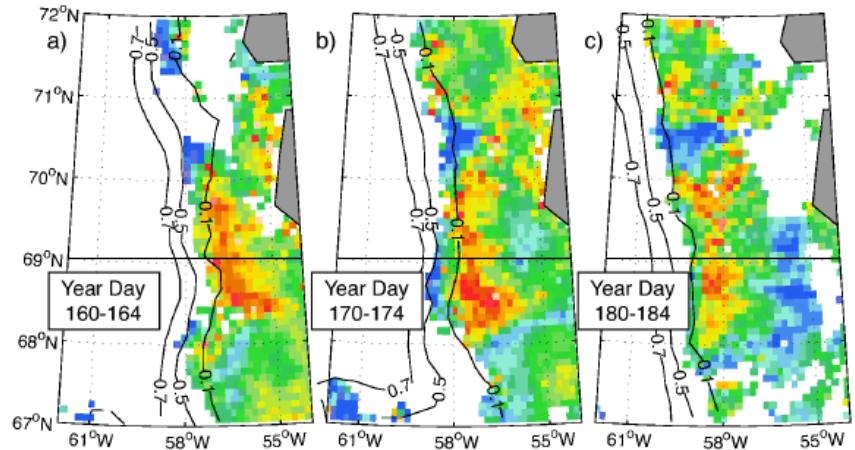


Enjeux Scientifiques

Efflorescences de marge
de banquise

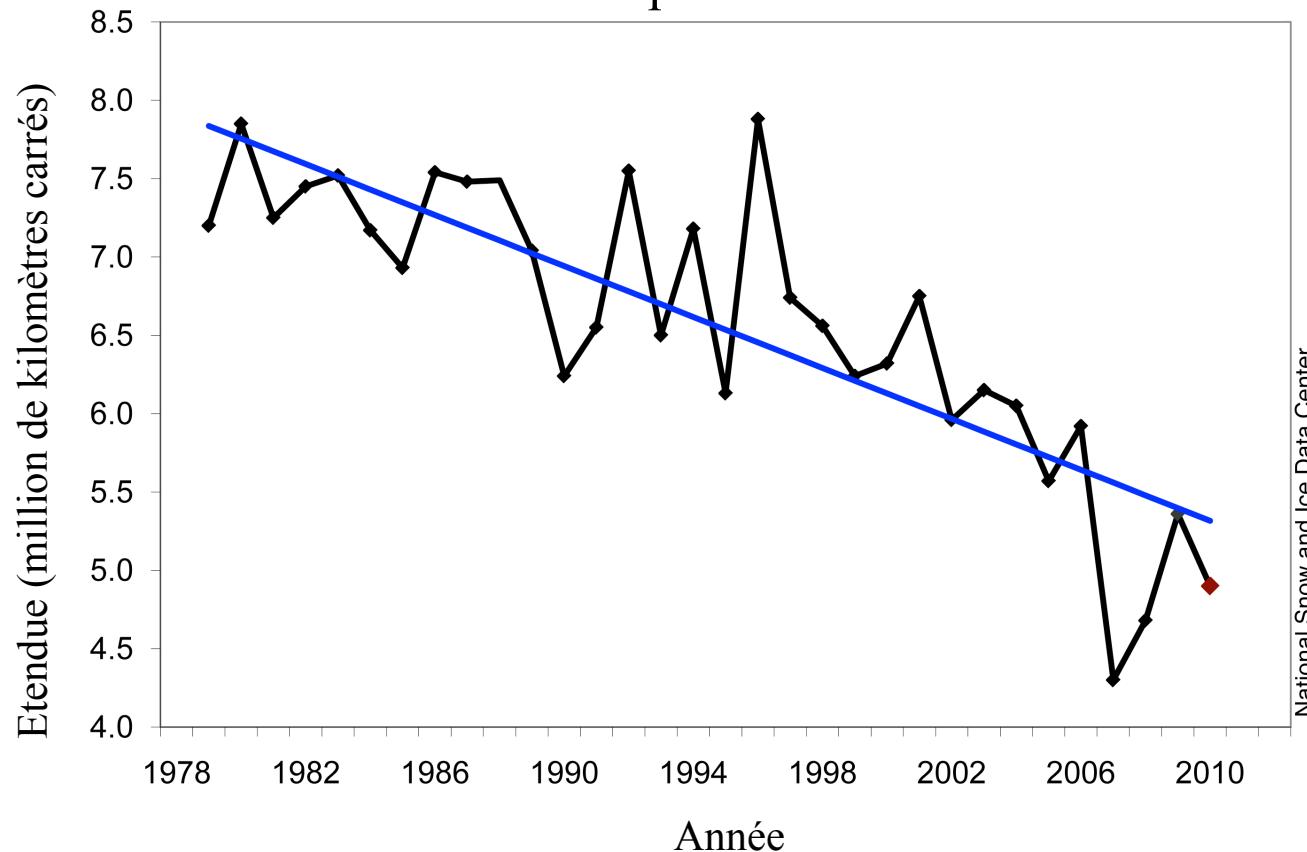


Perrette et al. (2011)



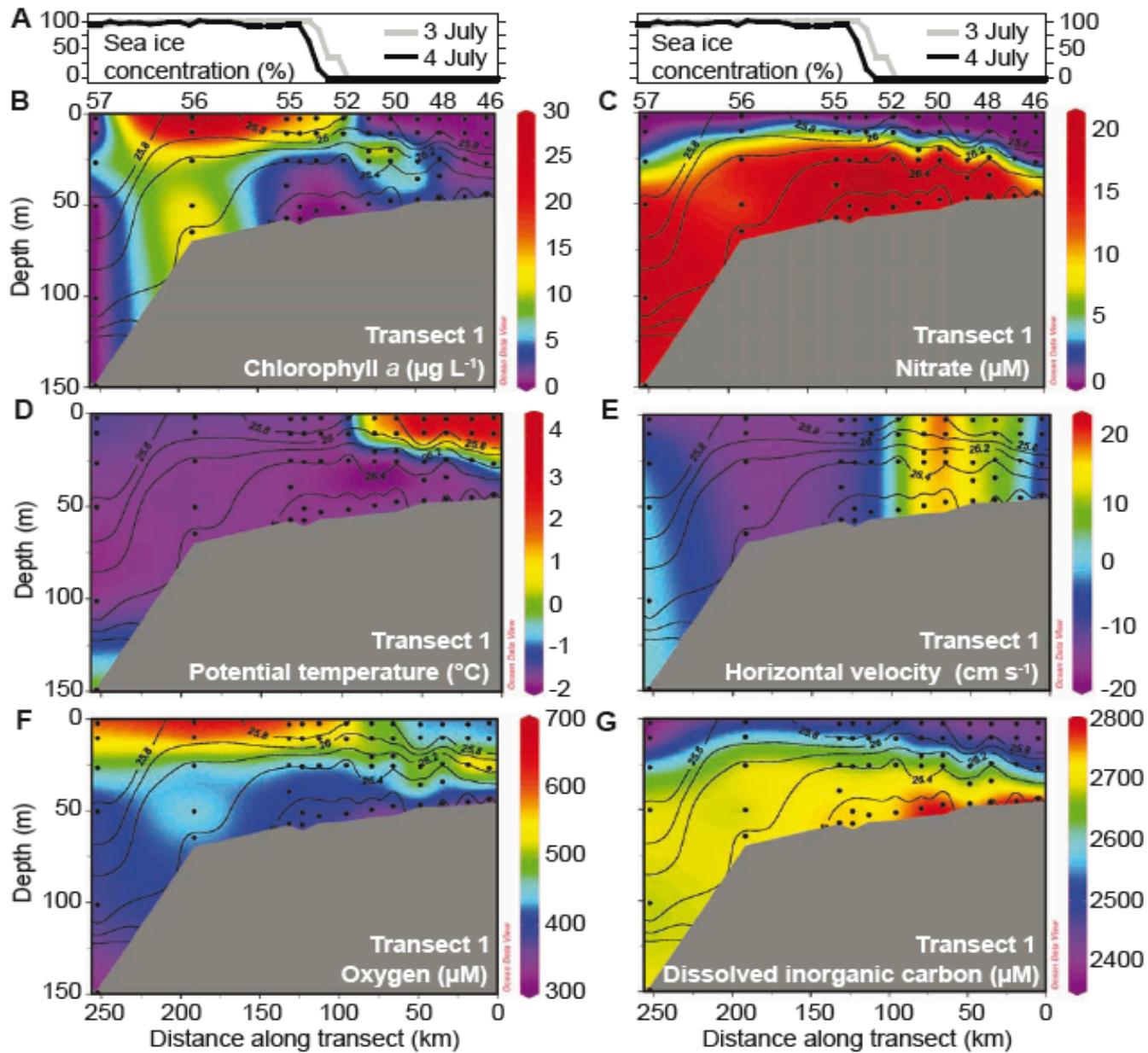
Enjeux Scientifiques

Etendue de la glace de mer sur l'Océan Arctique en septembre



National Snow and Ice Data Center

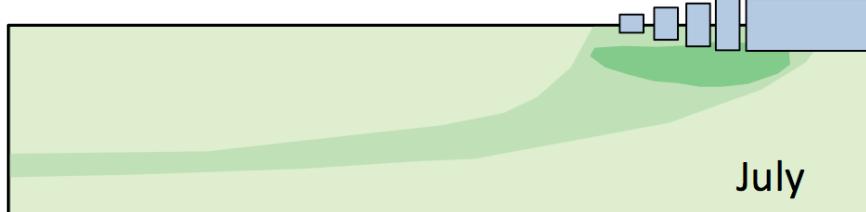
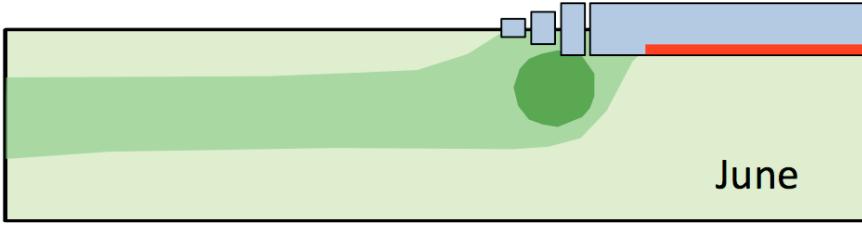
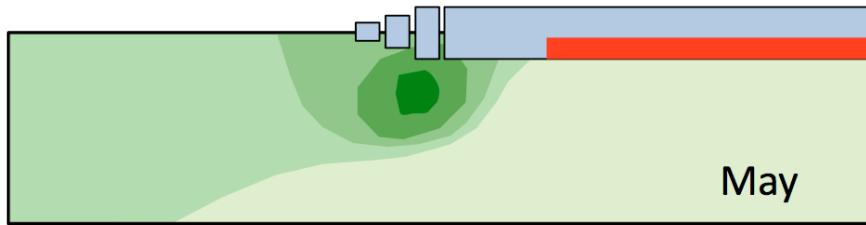




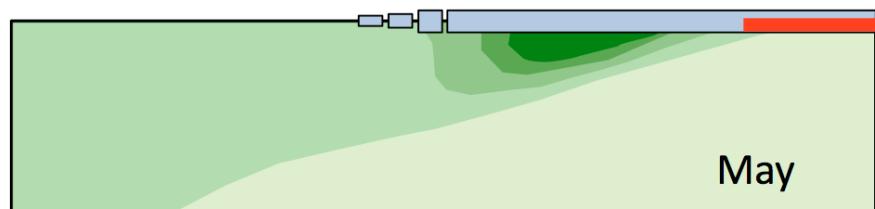
Arrigo et al. in press, *Science*



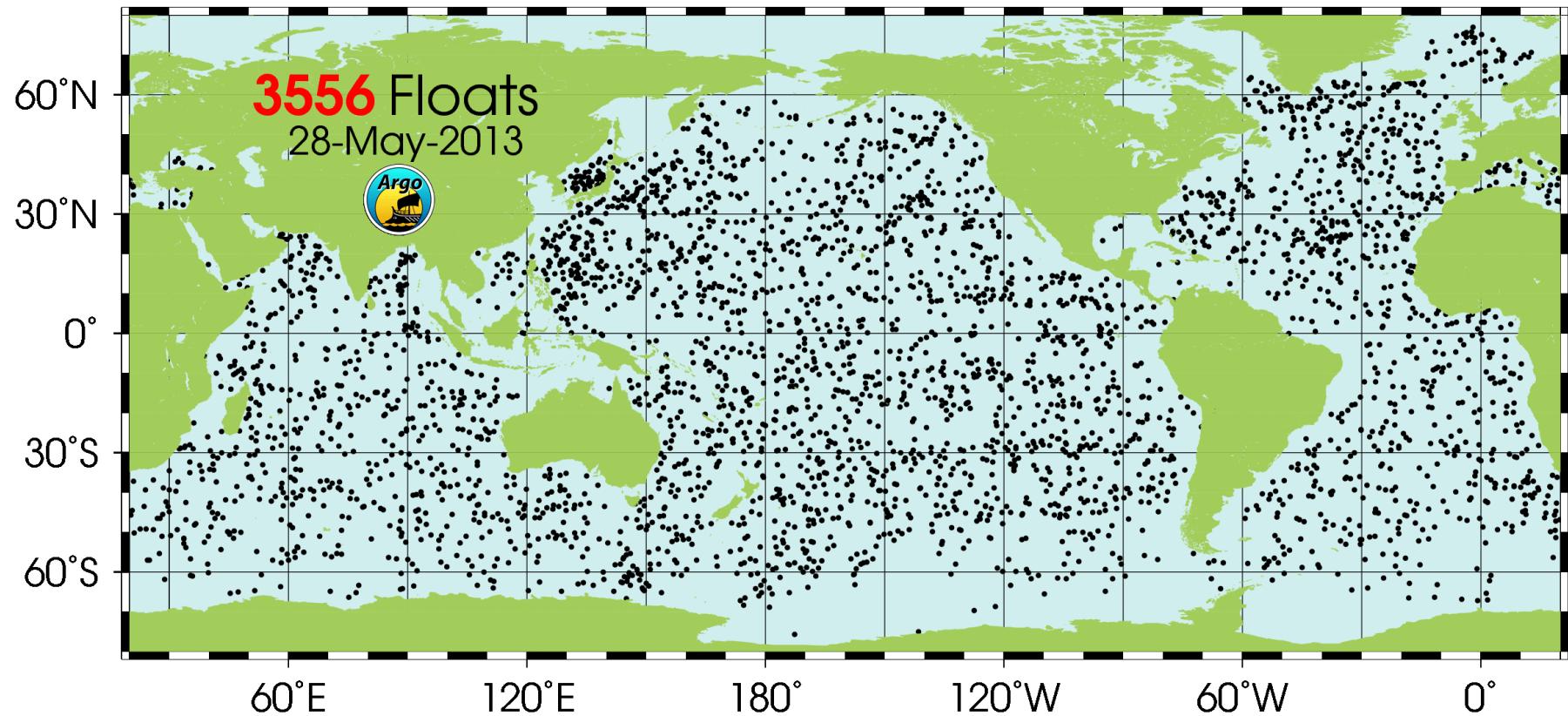
Avant

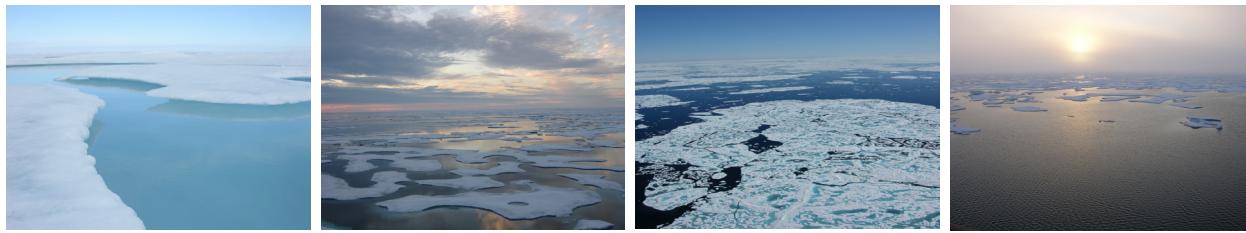


Maintenant?









Marginal Ice Zone (MIZ) Program: Science and Experiment Plan

by Craig M. Lee¹, Sylvia Cole², Martin Doble³, Lee Freitag², Phil Hwang⁴, Steve Jayne², Martin Jeffries⁵, Rick Krishfield², Ted MakSYM², Wieslaw Maslowski⁶, Breck Owens², Pam Posey⁷, Luc Rainville¹, Bill Shaw⁶, Tim Stanton⁶, Jim Thomson¹, Mary-Louise Timmermans⁸, John Toole², Peter Wadhams⁹, Jeremy Wilkinson⁴, and Zhihun Zhang¹

¹ Applied Physics Laboratory, University of Washington

² Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

³ Laboratoire d'Oceanographie de Villefranche, France

⁴ Scottish Association for Marine Science

⁵ Office of Naval Research

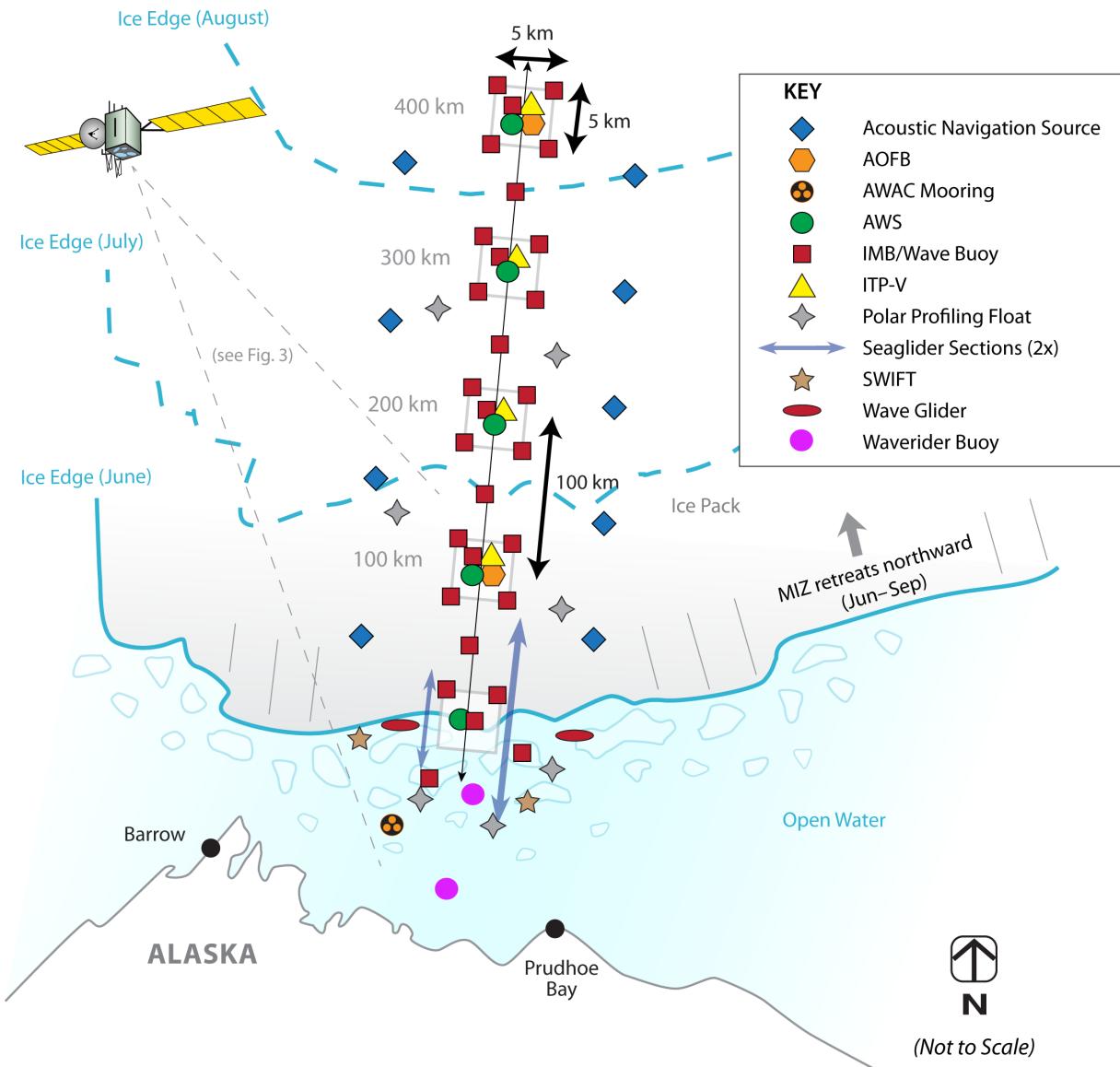
⁶ Naval Postgraduate School

⁷ Naval Research Laboratory, Stennis Space Center

⁸ Yale University

⁹ Cambridge University





Objectifs

- **Comprendre la formation des efflorescences de marge de glace**
 - Mécanismes physiques responsables des apports en nutriments
 - Propagation du rayonnement solaire (banquise et colonne d'eau)
 - Dynamique de l'efflorescence
 - Réponse des espèces phytoplanctoniques impliquées
- **Identifier les différentes sources de nutriments en examinant la réponse biologique, dans un environnement fortement stratifié**



Green Edge

2014-2018

Objective

To understand the dynamics of the phytoplankton
spring bloom and determine its role in the Arctic
Ocean of tomorrow

Questions

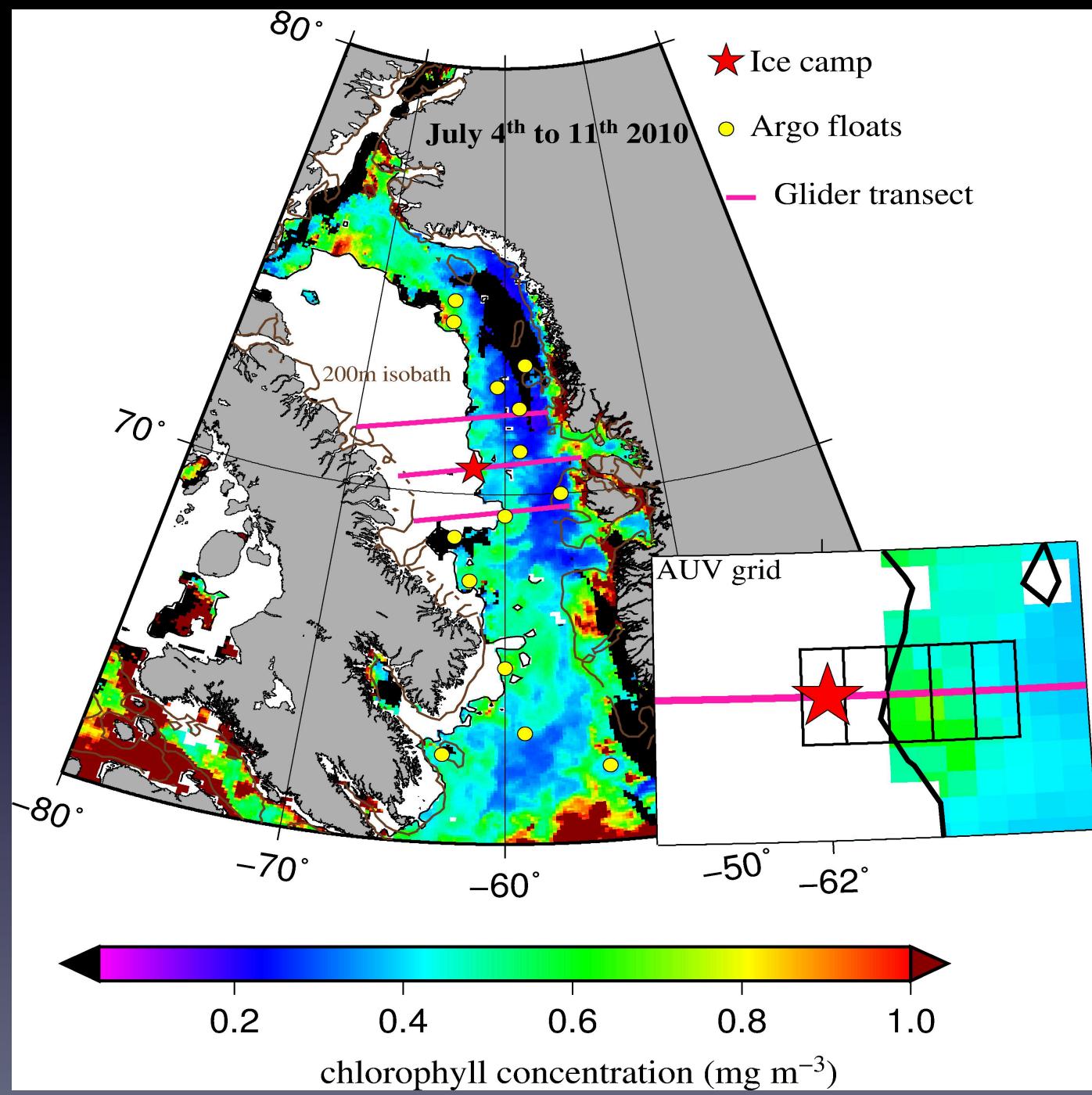
- What is the exact sequence of events that control the onset, maintenance and end of the PSB around the ice edge, under the ice-pack and in adjacent open waters?
- How do physical and chemical properties vary in space and time, and what are the processes responsible for those variations?
- What are the key phytoplankton groups and species involved, and what do control their succession?
- How much of the organic carbon produced by the PSB is transferred through the food web and toward the bottom sediments, and following which pathways?
- What is the exact role of the Arctic Ocean PSB in the ecosystem functioning, over an annual cycle?
- Will pan-Arctic marine primary production increase or decrease during the coming decades?
- What will be the impacts of a different primary production for Northern communities and for the role of the Arctic Ocean within the global ocean productivity system?

Workpackages

1. Detailed description and understanding of the spring bloom dynamics
2. Transfer through food web and toward bottom
3. Current trends in the spring bloom (remote sensing)
4. Spring bloom in the past (paleoceanography)
5. Spring bloom in the future (modeling)

Field campaign in 2015

- 2015
- Baffin Bay
- Ice camp (2 months)
- Cruise onboard Amundsen (2 months)
- 1-month overlap
- Total field campaign duration: 3 months
- ~ 15 Avril – 15 July



Consortium*

Canada

- Takuvik (Ulaval-CNRS)
Babin, Devred, Dominé, Forest, Forget, Fortier, Levasseur, Lovejoy, Maps, Massé, Tremblay
- UQAR/ISMER
Archambault, Bélanger, Bourgault, Dumont, Gosselin, Olivier, Rochon, St-Onge, Tremblay
- U Manitoba - CEOS
Ehn, Mundy, Rysgaard, ...
- UQAM - GEOTOP
De Vernal, Hillaire-Marcel
- DFO
Davidson, Lu
- CMN
Poulain
- Trent U.
Furgal, Juillet
- Memorial U.
Erdinger, De Moura Neves

France and USA

- LOCEAN (hydrodynamics, modeling)
- LEMAR (pelago-benthic coupling, modeling)
- LOV (optics, RS, autonomous platforms)
- Roscoff (biodiversity)
- EPOC (geochemistry, sediment core analyses)
- LSCE (geochemistry, sediment core analyses)
- MNHN (sclerochronology)
- LGGE (snow physics and RS)
- Scripps (optics, RS)
- U. Maine (optics, RS, biodiversity)
- WHOI (biodiversity)
- NOAA (RS)
- NASA (RS)
- NSIDC (community-based monitoring)
- CRREL (optics)

* Still growing

Funding

- France (ANR, CNES, CNRS)
- Support from ArcticNet and CERCs
- Other Canada (CSA, NSERC)
- USA (NASA, NSF)
- More

EN BREF

- Environ 20 flotteurs
- Dont 10 financés par NAOS et 10 par le Canada
- Déploiements en mode dérivant et à partir de plateformes ITP



Planning

Opération	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Optimisation des flotteurs biogéochimiques pour l'Arctique (2.6)						
Essais						
Déploiement progressif des flotteurs						
Redéploiement de l'ensemble de la flotte						
Redéploiement de l'ensemble de la flotte						



Bilan juin 2013

- Veille scientifique soutenue
- Livre blanc détection glace
- Prototype lidar sous-marin RDDC livrable en décembre 2012
- Premiers tests détection optique glace
- Développement du lidar portable destiné à l'utilisation sur flotteur
- Banc de simulation APMT
- Collaboration suivi lagrangien
- Développement du projet Green Edge



WP4

Plan de travail 2014

- ✓ **Manipes de terrain avec le lidar pour affiner l'approche optique (hiver-printemps 2014)**
 - ✓ Bassin
 - ✓ Lac
 - ✓ St-Laurent
- ✓ **Poursuite du développement d'un lidar portable destiné à l'utilisation sur flotteur, et tests sur le terrain**
- ✓ **Protocole opérationnel multi-capteur**
- ✓ **Tests prototypes flotteurs**



FIN

